

that is, the See of Peter, and to receive our mission from the illustrious Pontiff who now so worthily occupies it. Through Pius IX. we receive our commission from Christ Himself. A long unbroken chain of Pontiffs stretches away into the venerable past, uniting Pius IX., appointing Bishops and commissioning them to go and teach, with our Divine Lord sending St. Peter and the other Apostles to go and teach the world. The words, "Go and teach" once uttered by the Divine lips, have been continued in uninterrupted execution in the living Church of God. As a river springing from a perennial fountain, flows ever onward through many a sheltered valley and many a broad plain, fertilizing and enriching the country through which it flows; so the living waters of the blessed religion of Christ, the waters foreseen by Isaiah as breaking forth in the desert, and streams in the wilderness, welling forth from the words "Go and teach," have continued to flow down the ages, through the channels of the Catholic Church, making, in the language of prophecy, "the land that was desolate and impassable be glad, and the wilderness to rejoice and to flourish as the lily, causing it to bud forth and blossom and to rejoice with joy and praise, and imparting to it the glory of Libanus, and the beauty of Carmel and Sharon." (Isaiah xxxv. 1, 2.)

But, Dearly Beloved Brethren, it is not enough for salvation to belong to the one true Church of God,—we must besides avoid evil and do good. Faith, St. James tells us, is dead without good works, even as the body is dead without the soul. (James ii. 26.) Not every one, said our dear Redeemer, "who saith unto Me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he who doth the will of My Father who is in heaven, he shall enter into the kingdom of heaven." (Matt. vi. 21.) "Now," says St. Paul, "this is the will of God, your sanctification." (Thess. iv. 3.) We must, therefore, labor earnestly in the all-important work of our sanctification, in order to fulfill the will of God, and thereby gain heaven. For this great end you have been created and redeemed, and it will profit you nothing to gain the whole world, if you miss reaching it. To enable you to reach this end, the Holy Church has been established. "Christ," says St. Paul, "gave some apostles, and some prophets, and other some evangelists and pastors, and doctors for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ." [Eph. iv. 11.] And in another place he says, [1 Cor. iii. 22.] "For all things are yours, whether it be Paul or Apollo, or Cephas, or the world; for all are yours, and you are Christ's, and Christ is God's." Let us work earnestly to make our vocation and election sure; and above all things, have a constant mutual charity amongst yourselves. Let us love, exhort St. John, in deed and truth; for charity is the bond of perfection,—the golden link that binds us in sweet communion with each other and with God. We must be united and work together for the glory of God, the honor of our holy religion, and the salvation of souls; "that doing the truth in charity we may in all things grow up in Him who is the Head, even Christ; from whom the whole body being compacted and fitly joined together by what every joint supplieth according to the operation of the measure of every part, maketh increase of the body unto the edifying of itself in charity." [Eph. iv. 15.] The affair of eternal salvation should be the great concern of our lives, and to attain to it we should make use of the means of grace left by our blessed Lord in His Church—viz., earnest prayer, the worthy and frequent reception of the sacraments, assisting at the holy Mass, devotion to the most blessed Sacrament, and to the ever Blessed Virgin the Immaculate Mother of God, &c., &c. "I beseech you, therefore, Brethren, by the mercy of God that you present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, pleasing unto God, your reasonable service, and be not conformed to this world, but be reformed in the newness of your mind, that you may prove what is the good and the acceptable and the perfect will of God." [Romans xii. 1, 2.]

Should God spare us, it shall be our pleasing duty, during the coming winter, to visit the various missions of our diocese, to share the labors of our beloved Clergy, and to contribute, as far as we may, to the spiritual welfare and happiness of the faithful people committed to our care. The first act of our administration and a most pleasing one, has been to re-appoint Very Rev. J. M. Bruyere, V. G., as Vicar General of our diocese. The valuable services rendered by this distinguished clergyman to religion, his many virtues and talents, have well deserved this emphatic recognition at our hands. And now, Dearly Beloved Brethren, "we beseech you, through our Lord Jesus Christ and by the charity of the Holy Ghost, that you help us in your prayers for us to God, that we may come to you with joy by the will of God, and be refreshed with you." Now the God of peace be with you all. Amen. [Romans xv. 32, 33.] This pastoral will be read in all the churches of our diocese, wherein Mass will be offered up on the first Sunday after its reception, and on the following Sundays in the other Churches in which the respective pastors will have appointed to offer up the Holy Sacrifice.

JOHN WALSH,
Bishop of Sandwich.

Given at Toronto, on the 11th of November, Feast of St. Martin of Tours, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. We hereby grant (usque ad revocationem) to the clergy of our diocese the printed faculties given them by our predecessor.

JOHN WALSH,
Bp. of Sandwich.

M. Hainault of Quebec, a student of the Laval University has gone to Europe to take service in the ranks of the Papal Army. He was accompanied to the steamer by his comrades of the University. We learn also from the *Courrier du Canada* that MM. Drolet and Prendergast, who both completed their education at the same University, are also about to start for Rome with the same generous intention. Of these gentlemen, the first named is a lawyer of Montreal, the second a lawyer of Quebec.

THE MADOC GOLD FIELDS.—In a letter by him addressed to Mr. Bell, of Belleville, Dr. Hunt thus indicates his opinion of the capabilities of the Madoc gold diggings, and disposes of some remarks falsely attributed to him. The opinion of one so well qualified to pronounce on the subject as is Dr. Hunt, merits the respectful attention of the community, and should serve as a warning to rash speculators:—

MONTREAL, Dec. 12, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR.—I have just returned from an absence of a month in Nova Scotia, and find your letter of Nov. 11th awaiting me. In regard to the opinions as to the gold of Madoc, expressed by me during my late visit there and since, I beg leave to assure you that the statement attributed to me that "there was not gold enough outside the Richardson Mine to get a dinner, etc." is an absurd falsehood. My own views, as then expressed are very well given in the *Madoc Mercury* of Nov. 9, by some person unknown to me, viz: That many of the miners are wasting time, money, and labor, in digging in localities where the presence of gold is not indicated by veins or signs whatever. I, however, spoke as encouragingly as I possibly could, of those places where gold had been actually found, and await with interest the results of trials on a large scale, which shall decide whether it is present in all these localities in paying quantities. At the same time I recommended, and still recommend people to be cautious, and not to be led by unfounded statements, to spend their money, as too many seem to have done, in sinking pits into beds of rock, where there is as yet, no evidence of the precious metals, and no appearance of veins or leads of any kind. Yours faithfully,

T. STANLEY HUNT.

JAMES T. BELL, Esq.

To all our friends and subscribers we wish all the compliments of the season. To those in arrears, and truly their name is legion, we would delicately hint that, were they to pay the printer, not only would their conscience be easier, but that in all probability their Christmas and New Year dinners would sit the lighter for it on their stomachs. Nothing is so favorable to digestion, as a full and prompt discharge of one's pecuniary liabilities; only try the experiment.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—At this season of the year we naturally look about for suitable gifts for the young folks. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Great St. James Street, have on hand, well suited for this purpose, a choice selection of handsome and entertaining periodical works, amongst which we notice the Christmas number of Cassell's Magazine splendidly illustrated.

LIBERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.—In an exchange we read as under:—

"A priest, and several nuns in Cape Girardeau county were recently arrested for teaching, without having taken the oath."

These things are done to-day in the United States; and yet United States papers have the impudence to denounce the tyranny of England because in the last century the same things were done in Ireland!

The Rev. J. S. O'Connor, of Alexandria, has kindly consented to act as agent for the *True Witness* in that locality, and as there are some of our subscribers there considerably in arrears, they are requested to make an early call on the Rev. gentleman, to settle up the amount of their indebtedness.

After a Session extending over some six weeks, our Provincial Parliament was adjourned, not prorogued, on Saturday last, till the 12th of March next. The local legislature of Upper Canada meets on the 27th inst.

On Wednesday morning, 18th inst., a slight shock of an earthquake was felt throughout the Province. No damage of course was done, but houses shook, and domestic furniture clattered audibly.

LONDON SOCIETY, AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. December, 1867. Messrs. Dawson, Montreal.

The December number of this handsome, and cleverly illustrated periodical is, as usual full of light, but amusing reading matter.

The following appeal to the Catholic youth of the country is published in our French contemporaries:

CATHOLICS OF CANADA.—You are all aware that for some time past a great number of young Catholics from the different provinces of our new Dominion have manifested the ardent desire of rushing to the assistance of the Christian Chief, the Sovereign Pontiff; and it now becomes a question if we should not organize this movement, and raise the funds necessary to ensure its success.

It is well known that the Catholics of Canada constantly and voluntarily contribute enormous sums, in proportion to their means, in order to support their religious and charitable institutions, and if they were all again called upon for large subscriptions the promoters of this enterprise might expect to see it fall, but after having devoted thought to their scheme and submitted it to competent judges, they have the pleasure to announce that it meets the warm approval of a large number of Catholics. His Grace the Bishop of Montreal, who has been pleased to encourage them in a special manner has just made an appeal to his diocesans, showing them that if each Catholic in his diocese should give the sum of twenty-five cents during the year, that same would collectively suffice to forward and to keep up in Italy, during one year, a corps of two or three hundred men, which would not only be of great assistance to the Pope, but a glory for our religion and an honour to our country.

The courageous young men who offer to shed their blood in defence of the Holy See, do not forget, nevertheless, that they are Canadians, and that the defence of their country is with them a duty of the first importance.

Should Canada be, therefore, unfortunately again menaced by a formidable invasion, they will be prepared to return in a body at the first alarm, and should the military organization of our country require the services of some among them they would immediately return, after having completed their education in that best of schools—the battle field.

We therefore request the good will of all the Catholics of the country, and we are persuaded that they will all encourage, according to their means those who so ardently desire to fulfil their duties towards their God and their country.

But to make such a scheme completely successful—a scheme which promises to become a national work—its conduct should not entirely devolve upon a few persons. We consequently entertain the hope that all Catholic influences, individual and otherwise, will take an interest in it and seek by all possible means to assure it that success which it merits.

SEVERAL CATHOLICS.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—OTTAWA, 21st Dec.—The speaker took the Chair at half past 10 o'clock. No business being before the House, at 11 o'clock, the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate, in the Parliament Buildings.

The members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present, the following bills were assented to, in Her Majesty's name, by His Excellency the Governor General:—

Act relating to the indemnity to the members, and the salaries of the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament.

Act respecting the office of Speaker of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada.

Act respecting the Statutes of Canada.

Act to authorize the apprehension and detention of such persons as shall be suspected of committing acts of hostility, or conspiring against Her Majesty's person and government.

Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Commercial Bank of Canada, to authorize its amalgamation with any other bank or banks, or for its winding up.

Act to amend the Grand Trunk Railway arrangements of 1862, and for other purposes.

Act to amend and consolidate the several acts incorporating and relating to the Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Company, and to change its corporate name to that of Canadian Navigation Company, and for other purposes.

Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company.

Act for the settlement of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada.

Act respecting the Customs.

Act respecting the Public Works of Canada.

Act respecting the collection and management of the revenue, the auditing of public accounts, and the liability of public accountants.

Act to protect the inhabitants of Canada against lawless aggression from the subjects of foreign countries at peace with Her Majesty.

Act to prevent the unlawful training of persons to the use of arms, and the practices of military evolutions, and to authorize Justices of the Peace to seize and detain arms collected or kept for purposes dangerous to the public peace.

Act to impose duties on promissory notes and bills of exchange.

Act for granting to Her Majesty a certain sum of money required for defraying the expenses of the public service, not otherwise provided for, for the period therein mentioned, for certain purposes respecting the public debt, and for raising money on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Act respecting the constructing of 'The International Railway.'

Act imposing duties of Customs, with the tariff of duties payable under it.

Act for the regulation of the Postal Service.

Parliament then adjourned until the 12th March.

WATER SUPPLY.—We are requested by the Water Department to insert the following notice:—The river has not been so low for many years as it is now, and should a heavy thaw not occur to raise the water to some extent, there is little doubt that inconvenience will be experienced at the wheel house in raising the necessary supply of water. In these circumstances, and as a measure of precaution, a little care in the consumption of water would be necessary. Much waste takes place from taps being left open and the water allowed to run, and although individually the amount wasted may be small, yet collectively a large quantity is allowed to run uselessly, which must be supplied by pumping from the aqueduct. Care in this respect now may save unpleasant consequences during the winter, and a little prevention of waste would enable the Water Department to give a full supply for all the necessary consumption. It must be remembered that the city is yearly increasing in extent and population, and now almost taxes to the full extent the power of the machinery, which a few years ago it was believed would have been sufficient to meet the extension of the city for years to come; and when waste is added to this it will be at once seen that the precaution of giving only a limited supply, is one by no means uncalled for, so that a sufficient quantity may be retained in the reservoirs to be available in case of fires. Should the supply be limited, it is intended to have the water on in those parts of the city below the level of Sherbrooke street from six in the morning till five in the evening, and above that level from five in the evening till six next morning. Means should be used by householders to retain a proper supply during the hours the water is turned off, and strict attention should be paid to the taps, to see that they are properly shut, as in event of a fire taking place, the pipes would fill, and an open tap might cause great damage to the property in the house where the neglect to close it occurred. Instead, too, of allowing the water to run to keep the pipes from freezing, the stop-cock in the cellar should be turned off, which would be a more effectual plan, and one of easy accomplishment in most houses; and whenever practicable the cellars should be thoroughly closed, which would both add to the comfort of the house and lessen the risk of pipes bursting.

RETIREMENT.—In the Senate, the Committee on Contingencies have reported in favour of a reduction both in the number of the staff officials connected with the House, and of the amount of the salaries which the remainder are in receipt of. By the contemplated reduction, an annual saving of about \$15,000 will be effected, and, at the same time, it is expected that the efficiency of the staff will be fully adequate to the wants of the Senate. It is said that the most prominent reductions and dismissals advised are as follows:—Joseph E. Doucet, additional French translator and clerk of private bills, salary \$1,800; W. A. Mainzy, additional assistant and second office salary \$1,800; O. W. Taylor assistant accountant, salary \$900; John Walsh assistant English clerk, salary \$600; M. Keating, chief messenger, salary \$1,125; then there are several under messengers in the list, of whom there are at present eight or ten; also Antoine Lachance, permanent messenger, salary \$700. Then nearly all the clerks having salaries from \$1,000 and upwards are to have their reduced in sums varying from \$200 to \$1,000. J. F. Taylor, reduction \$1,000; Robert Lemoine, \$800; Fenning Taylor, \$600; E. L. Montmarquet, \$600; Dr. Adamson, \$400; A. A. Boucher, \$400; E. Tessier, \$300; A. Garneau, \$200; R. Kimber, \$350.

It is also proposed that those dismissed shall receive a years salary in advance. In the course of the debate on this subject, the Hon. Mr. McCully made some startling comparisons of the expenses of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia with that of the late Legislative Council of Canada, as follows:—The number of the officers and servants of the late Legislative Council of Canada proves to have been upwards of 50, and the total expenses upwards of \$40,000. The 50 odd officers and servants appear to have been appointed as follows:—By the Earl of Elgin, by the Crown, 4; by Speaker Caron, 2; by Speaker Campbell, 5; by Speaker Bellevue, 11; by the Legislative Council, 10; by Speaker Tessier, between 1864 and 1865, 16. The same services in Nova Scotia cost that Province less than \$2,000. The whole staff consisting of one Clerk at \$800; an Usher of Black Rod, \$300; a Chaplain 100; and Messengers \$375—in all, considerably less than two thousand dollars. The officers and servants of the Canadian House of Assembly were upwards of 160, and probably exceed that number to-day, and as nearly as can be ascertained, at an expense of upwards of \$100,000 per annum. As to the labour performed, he finds for instance that the Journals of Nova-Scotia, apart for the Appendix, were for 1864, in folio 169 pages; in 1865, 108 pages. In Canada, said Mr. McCully, I find for the same years the Journals

occupy in octavo, from 1864 but 380 pages; in 1865, 247 pages. So that it is questionable if the Clerk of Nova-Scotia single handed does not actually perform as much labour as the whole staff in Canada.—*Quebec Gazette.*

LETTER FROM 'SAXIE' ALLEN TO A FRIEND IN DETROIT.—We are enabled to present a letter—probably the last Allen ever wrote—addressed by him to an acquaintance in this city. The checks he alludes to were some bar-room checks which Riley accused him of stealing. The letter we have reproduced precisely as it was written. It will doubtless be read with interest: Our readers can form their own opinion as to the sincerity of his repentance, and the assertion of his innocence. His former career does not encourage such a belief. The Latin he quotes was probably gained from the priests attending him. He is also inclined to poetry—an unusual thing in a convict. We can, however, indulge with him in the hope that he may meet all his friends in Heaven—though most of them, we fear have not yet started on the 'narrow road.' The following is the letter:—

KINGSTON, Dec. 5th 1867.

DEAR SIR—I must tell you the sad news that I must certainly be hanged for this Governor would not commute my sentence to Prison for Life. I leave the World at peace with all. I forgive all and I wish to be forgiven. I can meet my fate with a clear conscience—bad and all as I have been. I think I am forgiven in Heaven. I hope I am on Earth—tell Jerry Riley as these are the last lines he will see from me or hear from me I want him to believe me now in regard to those checks. I am guilty of enough without being accused for that which I am innocent of—as I had no chance to convince him that I was innocent I hope he will believe me now. I never took his checks nor had them in my possession—and another thing I was accused of giving Johnny Cingna away at the race course an act I never was guilty of in all my life—I always felt bad about them two accusations and now I hope that my friends in Detroit will not think that I was that kind of a man to be a stool pigeon.

And now I am about to give up that which is the most nearest and dearest to man that is my life—they call for my blood to gratify their misanthropic passion. They are welcome to it—I fear not to die—although I should not die, for I am not guilty of murder. This is not my first time to be the unlucky one of a party—it was also my fate so I will bring this to a close.

By bidding you all a long and last Adieu on this Earth but I trust in God to meet you all in Heaven. Give my respects to my old friends Jimmy & Johnny Supple and the Boys.

Good by forever.
Dominus vobiscum—Et cum spiritu tuo
ETHAN ALLEN.

O death the prisoners dearest friend
The kindest and the best
I long the hour my weary limbs
Are laid with thee at rest.

Farewell my friends my foes
My peace with these my love with those.

P. S.—I am sorry I leave some little debts unpaid but you will all forgive me now.—*Detroit Free Press.*

REMYDION FOR THE QUEBEC STRIKERS.—The *Mercury* says:—It is proposed that the ship-builders and the free and independent work-men form themselves into an anti-union or 'Independent Shipcarpenters Society,' which shall not allow any interference of outsiders. The well-disposed men who are willing and thankful to accept employment in the shipyards are quite numerous enough to hold their ground, if the builders only assist them to the extent of combining, so that all the free men shall work in one yard together for one week, and then proceed to another for the next week, and so on. The strikers are not by any means so numerous as to be able to resist counter organization and combination backed by the civil and military power. The builders will consult their own interests, and those of the law abiding workmen, by deliberating promptly upon this matter, and making known their views to the men who will stand by them; and with a determined effort of the kind, the ranks of the strikers must melt away despite all their foolish parade and the agitation of interested schemers and demagogues.

CHARIVARI.—There has recently been a charivari in the neighborhood of Guelph, attended with fatal consequences. A number of idle, foolish fellows thought it good sport to get up one of these wretched affairs, and the consequence is that one of their number has been killed from a shot fired by the party subjected to annoyance. The verdict of the jury on the inquest was the following effect: 'That the said Joseph Foster fired the shot from the inside of his house under circumstances of great provocation, by which the said Chamberlain died, and from the direction of the shot as given in evidence, we believe it was more to intimidate than to do any serious bodily injury to any of the parties who so illegally and persistently engaged in the outrage. This jury cannot separate without recording in the strongest terms their disapprobation of such riotous and unlawful proceedings, and hope the authorities will take decisive steps, if practicable, to prevent a recurrence of such disgraceful conduct, and punish those who are known to have been so engaged on the recent occasion.'—*Toronto Globe.*

FRAUDS IN WOOD.—The Chief of Police in order to suppress the frauds in measuring wood by small dealers on the wharf ordered two of the police in plain clothes to go to a man named Gilbert Pesant, and purchase from him half a cord of wood. They did not say where it was for but said they would show him, and proceeding up Jacques Cartier Square they took the load into the yard at the Police Station, where it was measured, and found to contain only quarter of a cord and five small sticks over. Yesterday Pesant was brought before the Recorder and fined \$20 and costs, altogether about \$24. His Worship expressing the regret, that so harmless a crime as defrauding the poor as Pesant had been doing, could not be punished with a much heavier fine accompanied with imprisonment.—*Montreal Herald* 13th inst.

THE EARTHQUAKE—CURIOUS BELIEF OF THE FRENCH CANADIANS.—The shock yesterday morning vividly recalled an old prophecy, and almost scared many French Canadian families out of their senses. Several years ago, a nun, belonging to the Hotel Dieu, if we remember the story rightly, predicted, while on her death-bed, that an earthquake would overwhelm this city and engulf it in the St. Lawrence. This belief is very current among the lower classes, who believe that the earth underneath the city is hollow, and liable to 'cave in' at any moment. Strange to say a similar idea is very generally entertained in the city of Moscow, and recently led to such a popular agitation that the authorities were obliged to institute a series of borings in order to prove that the city did not rest on the roof of a large cavern as was generally supposed.

MISSIONARY ARRIVALS IN RED RIVER.—The *Nor' Wester* says of the young missionaries, who came along with his lordship Bishop Tache, two, Rev. Fathers De Kanque and Letty, are destined for McKenzie's river; one the Rev. Father Legear, is for the Saskatchewan missions, and the Rev. Decroby is for St. Boniface's missions. Two lay brothers, Brother Doyle and Mulvihill, and a scholastic, Brother McCarthey, for St. Boniface, arrived also in company with his lordship. On account of the advanced season, the young missionaries intended for the far missions of McKenzie and Saskatchewan districts will pass the winter in the settlement, or in the neighbourhood.

QUEBEC, Dec. 16.—John Lemesurier is returned for the Mayoralty after an overwhelming majority.

An old woman was burned to death on Saturday at London. Her remains were left on the ground till 10 o'clock that night, with only an old door to cover them. To Mr. Ferguson, the undertaker, and two gentlemen, is due the credit of preparing a coffin for the corpse. The body, however, was frozen to the ground, and had to be removed with a shovel. Shame.

Birth.

At Quebec on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. Edward Roche, of a son.

Died.

In this city, on the 22d instant, Elizabeth Muldoon, aged 73 years.

At his residence, in Charlottetown, P.E. on Tuesday morning the 10th December, inst., in the 43d year of his age, the Honorable Edward Whelan, Queen's Printer, a native of County Mayo, Ireland. He was also Queen's Printer to a former liberal-Government and a member of Executive Council.—*Requiescat in pace.*

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Dec. 23, 1867.

Flour—Pollards, nominal \$4.50; Middlings, \$5.25 \$5.75; Fines, \$6.00 to \$6.25; Super., No. 2 \$6.70 to \$6.80; Superfine nominal \$0.00; Fancy \$7.35 to \$7.45; Extras, \$7.60 to \$7.80; Superior Extra \$8 to \$8.00; Bag Flour, \$3.45 to \$3.55 per 100 lbs. Outmeal 1er brl. of 200 lbs.—\$5.90 to \$6.00. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.60 Peas per 60 lbs—6c. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 40c to 42c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about 70c to 75c. Rye per 56 lbs.—\$0.00 to \$0.00. Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex-store at \$0.00 to \$0.00. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Potes \$5.45 to \$5.50 Seconds, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Thirds, \$4.55 to 4.65.—First Pearls, \$6.00. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$18.50 to \$19.75;—Prime Mess, \$12.50; Prime, \$11.50 to \$0.00.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, Dist. of Montreal.

IN RE:

JEAN BAPTISTE MILLETTE,

Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday the Seventeenth day of March next, at ten o'clock, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Superior Court sitting in the City of Montreal for a discharge under the said Act.

NARCISSE MILETTE.

By his Attorneys *ad litem*, LORANGER & LORANGER.

2m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Office of T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee, in Montreal, on Tuesday, the seventh day of January 1868, at three o'clock p.m. for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming an Assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

NARCISSE PALIN.

St. Cyrien de Napierville, 17th Dec., 1867. 2w

OXY-HYDROGEN STEREOSCOPIC

FOR

DISSOLVING VIEWS.

I have the largest, most powerful, and perfect Dissolving Instrument in the city, and a large assortment of Historic Views of America, England, Scotland, and Ireland, France, Spain, Italy Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, Russia, Norway, Egypt, &c.—Also Scriptural, Astronomical, Moral and Humorous Views and Statuary, at my command, with a short description of each. Liberal arrangements can be made with me to exhibit to Schools Sabbath Schools Festivals Bazaars, Private Parties &c., either in this city or elsewhere.

Address—

R. F. BALTZLY,
No. 1 Bligny Street,
Montreal.

November 5, 1867.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal.

In the matter of FRANCOIS X. BEAUCHAMP,

Insolvent.

ON TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of FEBRUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

FRANCOIS X. BEAUCHAMP,

By his Attorney *ad litem*,

S. W. DORMAN.

Montreal, 12th December, 1867. 2m

INFORMATION WANTED.

Left his home in the City of Montreal, on the 12th September, a boy named Edward Marlow, aged 11 years, tall of his age, with dark hair and light blue eyes. He had on a dark jacket and pants, a straw hat with black ribbon, light blue striped shirt and yellow leather belt. Any information that will lead to his discovery will be thankfully received by his father, Michael Marlow, No. 16 Anderson St., Montreal. American papers please copy.

December 13th, 1867. 8m

WANTED,

A LADY to Teach the Separate School at Arthur Village, and take care of a small choir. Apply to the Rev. Dr. Maurice, Arthur Village, Co. Wellington, Ontario.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of manufacturing Boots, Shoes, and other goods.

Montreal, Dec. 13, 1867. 8 in

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON. O. W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Moran Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston,